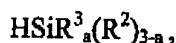


hydridoalkoxysilane in the presence of an effective amount of a platinum hydrosilation catalyst.

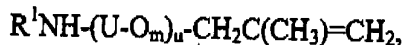
Claim 2. (Previously amended) The method of Claim 1 wherein the secondary aminoisobutylalkoxysilane is



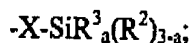
the hydridoalkoxysilane is



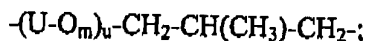
and the secondary methallylamine is



where R^1 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms, optionally interrupted with one or more ether oxygen atoms and/or substituted with a carbonyl oxygen atom, an aryl, alkaryl, or aralkyl group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, or a group of the formula

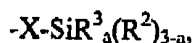


R^2 represents an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or an aryloxy, alkaryloxy, or aralkoxy group having 6 to 10 carbons, R^3 represents an alkyl group of 1 to 6 carbon atoms or an aryl, alkaryl, or aralkyl group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, a is 0, 1 or 2; U represents a divalent linear, cyclic or branched hydrocarbon group of 1-6 carbon atoms which may be optionally interrupted by one or more ether oxygen atoms and/or substituted with a carbonyl oxygen atom; m is 0 or 1; u is 0 or 1; T is



and X is an alkylene group of 3 to 11 carbon atoms or T .

Claim 3. (Currently amended): The method of Claim 2 wherein R¹ represents an alkyl group of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an aryl group of 6 to 10 carbons, or a group of the formula



R² represents an alkoxy group of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, ~~R³ represents an alkyl group of 1 to 4 carbon atoms~~, T represents a branched alkylene radical of 4 to 8 carbon atoms comprising at least an isobutyl group, ~~X represents an alkylene radical of 3 to 6 carbon atoms~~, R³ represents an alkyl group of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, T represents a branched alkylene radical of 4 to 8 carbon atoms comprising at least an isobutyl group, X represents an alkylene radical of 3 to 6 carbon atoms or T, a is 0 or 1, and m is 0.

B'
Claim 4. (Previously amended): The method of Claim 1 wherein the hydrioalkoxysilane is selected from the group consisting of trimethoxysilane, triethoxysilane, methylmethoxysilane and methyldiethoxysilane; and the secondary methallylamine is selected from the group consisting of N-ethylmethallylamine, N-phenylmethallylamine, and dimethallylamine.

Claim 5. (Currently amended): The method of Claim 1 wherein the hydrosilation catalyst is a noble platinum metal-containing catalyst ~~selected from the group of platinum, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium, and osmium~~, and said effective amount is from 5 to 500 parts per million by weight of noble metal platinum relative to the combined weights of the hydrioalkoxysilane and the secondary methallylamine, the molar ratio of hydrioalkoxysilane to secondary methallylamine is in the range of 0.2 to 5.

Claim 6. (Original) The method of Claim 5 wherein the hydrosilating step is performed at an elevated temperature in the range of 50 to 150°C, and at atmospheric pressure.

Claim 7. (Original): The method of Claim 6 wherein the secondary methallylamine is a compound having a single methallyl group or dimethallylamine, the elevated temperature is in the range of 60 to 120°C and the molar ratio of hydrioalkoxysilane to secondary methallylamine is 1 to 1.2 for secondary methallylamines with one methallyl group, and 2 to 2.4 for dimethallylamine.

B¹
Claim 8. (Original): The method of Claim 5 wherein the platinum catalyst is selected from the group of homogeneous solutions of chloroplatinic acid and homogeneous solutions of vinylsiloxane complexes of platinum, and the effective amount represents 10 to 100 parts per million by weight of platinum relative to the combined weights of the hydrioalkoxysilane and the secondary methallylamine.

Claim 9. (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the secondary methallylamine is added to a mixture comprising the hydrioalkoxysilane and the hydrosilation catalyst at an elevated temperature.

Claim 10. (Original) The method of Claim 1 further comprising adding an alcohol to the reaction product of the hydrosilating step.